

THE JACKSON MONUMENT.

Snowell Jackson and His Colored Sunday School Scholars.
(Lexington Gazette.)

To General T. J. [Stonewall] Jackson belongs the honor and credit of having conceived the idea, and putting the same into practical operation, of starting in this town more than twenty-five years ago a Presbyterian Sunday school for the colored people. At the time of the inauguration of this worthy enterprise Jackson filled a position at the Virginia Military Institute as a professor. Then the colored pupils whom it was his pleasure and pride to enlighten every Sunday evening were mostly slaves. His Sunday school is still in a very promising and flourishing condition, with a large number of scholars on its rolls. It was said of Jackson that he never missed the opportunity on a Sunday evening to be present at the Sunday school, and the interest he showed in the pupils was conclusive to that he had the welfare of the school at heart.

The children to whom Jackson delighted to impart the great truths of the Bible are now grown men and women, and some are in old age. They have never forgotten their Christian teacher as is shown by a movement on foot among the colored people, former scholars of General Jackson, to secure means to assist in erecting the Jackson monument. They revere the memory of their former instructor, and as a slight testimonial of their love for him and respect to his memory, intend raising funds to help put up the proposed monument over his grave.

One of the ladies, a member of the Executive Committee of the Jackson Memorial Association, is just in receipt of a contribution of \$2 from William Richardson, a colored man formerly of this town, but now connected with the House restaurant, in the Capitol building at Washington. This, coming as it does from a colored man for so noble a cause, calls for especial mention, inasmuch as the donor asked if the amount would be accepted from him. He sends his regrets at being unable to send more to the worthy undertaking. He further stated that but for an extra demand on his financial resources at this time he would cheerfully have sent \$50 instead of what he did forward.

This man lived among us for years, and was respected by all who knew him, and his manly act goes far to show his appreciation of the people of his former home.

A State Hospital at Our State University.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

As it is proposed to establish a State hospital at some central point in Virginia to which patients from all parts of the State may be conveyed for treatment, the University of Virginia must at once occur to our legislators as the most suitable location for such an institution.

Situated near the junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Midland railroads, accessible to all parts of the State, in the vicinity of a population of five or six thousand, in a climate most salubrious and healthful, with an abundance of pure mountain water, with an atmosphere pure and unpolluted by the germs of disease that infect so many city hospitals, the University of Virginia presents all the advantages without the disadvantages of a great city for such a hospital.

Charlottesville and suburbs will afford a sufficient number of patients, with those that may be brought from other parts of the State, to give to the medical department of the University of Virginia that clinical instruction which it so much needs to place it upon an equal footing with the most favored medical schools of our country. This respect, as it already is in all other departments. In the theory of medicine no school stands higher or gives more thorough instruction in all its branches than our State University; but it must be admitted that so far as the observation and treatment of disease is concerned, or that clinical practice so necessary to the successful treatment of all disease by the medical graduate, how well soever he may be otherwise qualified, the University, in its medical department, is defective. It was the design of the greatest founder of the University that no other institution should excel it in any department of education, and since the liberality of the State, with the generosity of individuals, has raised it to its present exalted position and reputation, so well deserved, as an institution in which are most thoroughly and ably taught all the higher branches of education, including all the professions, it is manifestly the duty of our Legislature to remove the defect from the want of clinical instruction that a State hospital, if now established within its vicinity, would in a few years fully supply. This will prevent its graduates in medicine seeking institutions more favored in this respect, and by adding, too, to the medical class, be also a pecuniary benefit to the State and to the people.

There is every reason in its favor and none opposed to it. The pure air of the mountains which rarely needs disinfection, so necessary in the hospitals of large cities, where the air is always, more or less, infected by the germs of disease, will aid vastly in the restoration to health of the sick and wounded, and thus benefit the people of the whole State, as well as the State University, in its medical department. The sick will obtain the benefit of learning and skill of those professors whose untiring and able instructions have given a reputation to the University and its graduates second to none in the country in every medical branch except that of ophthalmic or hospital instruction. Will not our legislators supply this defect by at once locating the State hospital at its State University?

There is no reason why it should be established in Richmond. The Richmond Medical College claims that it already has all necessary clinical advantages. Why, then, should the people be taxed to give more, which it really does not need for the benefit of its students, according to its own admission in its catalogue? If not needed by the college, but needed for the city, should the State discriminate against its own University, which really needs it, when, too, all unprejudiced persons must admit that the pure air and water from the mountains at the University must be more conducive to the health of the sick from all parts of the State than those of a large city, always more or less impure from the germs of disease, from which the sick recover, with more difficulty and wounds heal less kindly? Nothing herein said is intended to the prejudice of Richmond, the prosperity of which, with that of its Medical College, must be desired by every Virginian. It is only intended to present a few of the many advantages the University of Virginia possesses as a location for a State hospital over any that may be claimed for Richmond, "Car's Hill," belonging to the State, just north of the University, has been suggested as a most suitable location for a State hospital. It possesses every advantage as regards hygiene. Sloping through a soil that rapidly dries, whilst its slopes are covered by a beautiful grove of oaks, yet not obstructing the

pure air from the neighboring mountains, from which the purest water is abundantly supplied to the University and Charlottesville. At the foot of "Car's Hill" there is an excellent chalybeate spring, the tonic properties of the waters of which would be of great benefit to the sick in such hospital.

Whatever aid our legislators may demand expedient to give to Richmond in this respect, still the people of Virginia may well claim from them, as guardians of the University, that to its medical department shall be attached a hospital, in which shall be practically taught the treatment of disease by which the student may obtain at home what he now has to seek abroad, whilst at the same time the interests of patients from all parts of the State will be at least as well subserved, and even better, in view of the healthful locality.

There has been a greatly-exaggerated report abroad that we have here much typhoid-fever, which is not true. Occasionally we meet with a few sporadic cases, which can generally be traced to some local cause from a non-observance of hygienic laws, or to some purity in the water of the wells in the thickly-settled parts of the town. Since we have obtained pure water from the mountains even these have ceased, and Charlottesville now may be considered one of the most healthy localities in the State or elsewhere, but I will not say "distressingly healthy," but so much so that the diseased from all parts of the State may well be brought here, with the prospect of a speedy recovery.

The proximity to the University and the healthfulness of our climate, as well as its central position, point out Charlottesville as the most suitable place for the proposed "normal school," to which the University would be a great benefit in many respects.

Though vast and important interests of the State, involving not only the prosperity but even the very existence of our free Commonwealth, tax the wisdom of our legislators, it is still believed that the interests of our University, regarded by Mr. Jefferson, its greatest founder, as necessary to a maintenance of our liberties, will not be neglected, but placed upon a basis of security and progress ever widening and increasing in proportions commensurate with the rapid and great advancement in all the sciences and arts, which seem to increase with popular freedom.

Respectfully, W. G. R.
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

County Treasurers.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

As it is proposed to establish a State hospital at some central point in Virginia to which patients from all parts of the State may be conveyed for treatment, the University of Virginia must at once occur to our legislators as the most suitable location for such an institution.

Situated near the junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Midland railroads, accessible to all parts of the State, in the vicinity of a population of five or six thousand, in a climate most salubrious and healthful, with an abundance of pure mountain water, with an atmosphere pure and unpolluted by the germs of disease that infect so many city hospitals, the University of Virginia presents all the advantages without the disadvantages of a great city for such a hospital.

Charlottesville and suburbs will afford a sufficient number of patients, with those that may be brought from other parts of the State, to give to the medical department of the University of Virginia that clinical instruction which it so much needs to place it upon an equal footing with the most favored medical schools of our country. This respect, as it already is in all other departments. In the theory of medicine no school stands higher or gives more thorough instruction in all its branches than our State University; but it must be admitted that so far as the observation and treatment of disease is concerned, or that clinical practice so necessary to the successful treatment of all disease by the medical graduate, how well soever he may be otherwise qualified, the University, in its medical department, is defective. It was the design of the greatest founder of the University that no other institution should excel it in any department of education, and since the liberality of the State, with the generosity of individuals, has raised it to its present exalted position and reputation, so well deserved, as an institution in which are most thoroughly and ably taught all the higher branches of education, including all the professions, it is manifestly the duty of our Legislature to remove the defect from the want of clinical instruction that a State hospital, if now established within its vicinity, would in a few years fully supply. This will prevent its graduates in medicine seeking institutions more favored in this respect, and by adding, too, to the medical class, be also a pecuniary benefit to the State and to the people.

There is every reason in its favor and none opposed to it. The pure air of the mountains which rarely needs disinfection, so necessary in the hospitals of large cities, where the air is always, more or less, infected by the germs of disease, will aid vastly in the restoration to health of the sick and wounded, and thus benefit the people of the whole State, as well as the State University, in its medical department. The sick will obtain the benefit of learning and skill of those professors whose untiring and able instructions have given a reputation to the University and its graduates second to none in the country in every medical branch except that of ophthalmic or hospital instruction. Will not our legislators supply this defect by at once locating the State hospital at its State University?

North Carolinian.
Raleigh, N. C.

FEBRUARY 25, 1886.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I thank you for publishing my note of inquiry in your paper of to-day, and regret that you cannot give the information sought. I really desire light on this subject, as do hundreds of others, and therefore beg that you will give me five lines more of your valuable space.

As Judge Christian is probably best acquainted with the subject, will he, for the sake of those who were unable to attend the Monday-night meeting, answer the first question of my form note?

I have, since my note of the 23d instant, been informed that Howard and Sands were of counsel for the Typographical Union in the case referred to. Will either of those gentlemen (John Howard or A. H. Sands) answer my second inquiry?

W. T. B.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Dear Sir,—I am ashamed to ask the question, but for the benefit of several who do not know please let us know what genuine "meerschaum" pipes are made of. I say it is a mineral or clay found on the bank of the Mediterranean. Am I right?

A. CONSTANT READER.
Stormont says:

Meerschaum—A mineral forming a silicate of magnesia, manufactured into the bowls of pipes.

It is a German word from *meer*, the sea; *schaum*, foam. "So named because it is supposed to be petrified sea-foam when found on the shore in rounded white lumps."

STORM SIGNALS.

The coming of a great storm is heralded by the display of cautionary signals as the approach of that dread and fatal disease Consumption of the Lungs usually accompanied by pleurisy, blood, and kindred outward manifestations of the mortal bird-like person. If not promptly removed from the body, it causes entire tissues of the lungs, causing them to necrose and break down. Dr. Pierce's remedy for this is, as for all diseases having their origin in bad blood, it improves the appetite and digestion, increases nutrition and builds up the wasted body.

Young debility or kindred afflictions are often the result of consumption in stamps for large treatise "World's Dispensary Medical Association," Buffalo, N. Y.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility or kindred afflictions are often the result of consumption in stamps for large treatise "World's Dispensary Medical Association," Buffalo, N. Y.

It will cure you. By medical discovery,

the world's best physicians are agreed.

It is a mineral or clay found on the bank of the Mediterranean.

Am I right?

W. T. B.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Dear Sir,—I am ashamed to ask the question, but for the benefit of several who do not know please let us know what genuine "meerschaum" pipes are made of. I say it is a mineral or clay found on the bank of the Mediterranean. Am I right?

A. CONSTANT READER.
Stormont says:

Meerschaum—A mineral forming a silicate of magnesia, manufactured into the bowls of pipes.

It is a German word from *meer*, the sea; *schaum*, foam. "So named because it is supposed to be petrified sea-foam when found on the shore in rounded white lumps."

STORM SIGNALS.

The coming of a great storm is heralded by the display of cautionary signals as the approach of that dread and fatal disease Consumption of the Lungs usually accompanied by pleurisy, blood, and kindred outward manifestations of the mortal bird-like person. If not promptly removed from the body, it causes entire tissues of the lungs, causing them to necrose and break down. Dr. Pierce's remedy for this is, as for all diseases having their origin in bad blood, it improves the appetite and digestion, increases nutrition and builds up the wasted body.

Young debility or kindred afflictions are often the result of consumption in stamps for large treatise "World's Dispensary Medical Association," Buffalo, N. Y.

It will cure you. By medical discovery,

the world's best physicians are agreed.

It is a mineral or clay found on the bank of the Mediterranean.

Am I right?

W. T. B.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Dear Sir,—I am ashamed to ask the question, but for the benefit of several who do not know please let us know what genuine "meerschaum" pipes are made of. I say it is a mineral or clay found on the bank of the Mediterranean. Am I right?

A. CONSTANT READER.
Stormont says:

Meerschaum—A mineral forming a silicate of magnesia, manufactured into the bowls of pipes.

It is a German word from *meer*, the sea; *schaum*, foam. "So named because it is supposed to be petrified sea-foam when found on the shore in rounded white lumps."

STORM SIGNALS.

The coming of a great storm is heralded by the display of cautionary signals as the approach of that dread and fatal disease Consumption of the Lungs usually accompanied by pleurisy, blood, and kindred outward manifestations of the mortal bird-like person. If not promptly removed from the body, it causes entire tissues of the lungs, causing them to necrose and break down. Dr. Pierce's remedy for this is, as for all diseases having their origin in bad blood, it improves the appetite and digestion, increases nutrition and builds up the wasted body.

Young debility or kindred afflictions are often the result of consumption in stamps for large treatise "World's Dispensary Medical Association," Buffalo, N. Y.

It will cure you. By medical discovery,

the world's best physicians are agreed.

It is a mineral or clay found on the bank of the Mediterranean.

Am I right?

W. T. B.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Dear Sir,—I am ashamed to ask the question, but for the benefit of several who do not know please let us know what genuine "meerschaum" pipes are made of. I say it is a mineral or clay found on the bank of the Mediterranean. Am I right?

A. CONSTANT READER.
Stormont says:

Meerschaum—A mineral forming a silicate of magnesia, manufactured into the bowls of pipes.

It is a German word from *meer*, the sea; *schaum*, foam. "So named because it is supposed to be petrified sea-foam when found on the shore in rounded white lumps."

STORM SIGNALS.

The coming of a great storm is heralded by the display of cautionary signals as the approach of that dread and fatal disease Consumption of the Lungs usually accompanied by pleurisy, blood, and kindred outward manifestations of the mortal bird-like person. If not promptly removed from the body, it causes entire tissues of the lungs, causing them to necrose and break down. Dr. Pierce's remedy for this is, as for all diseases having their origin in bad blood, it improves the appetite and digestion, increases nutrition and builds up the wasted body.

Young debility or kindred afflictions are often the result of consumption in stamps for large treatise "World's Dispensary Medical Association," Buffalo, N. Y.

It will cure you. By medical discovery,

the world's best physicians are agreed.

It is a mineral or clay found on the bank of the Mediterranean.

Am I right?

W. T. B.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Dear Sir,—I am ashamed to ask the question, but for the benefit of several who do not know please let us know what genuine "meerschaum" pipes are made of. I say it is a mineral or clay found on the bank of the Mediterranean. Am I right?

A. CONSTANT READER.
Stormont says:

Meerschaum—A mineral forming a silicate of magnesia, manufactured into the bowls of pipes.

It is a German word from *meer*, the sea; *schaum*, foam. "So named because it is supposed to be petrified sea-foam when found on the shore in rounded white lumps."

STORM SIGNALS.

The coming of a great storm is heralded by the display of cautionary signals as the approach of that dread and fatal disease Consumption of the Lungs usually accompanied by pleurisy, blood, and kindred outward manifestations of the mortal bird-like person. If not promptly removed from the body, it causes entire tissues of the lungs, causing them to necrose and break down. Dr. Pierce's remedy for this is, as for all diseases having their origin in bad blood, it improves the appetite and digestion, increases nutrition and builds up the wasted body.

Young debility or kindred afflictions are often the result of consumption in stamps for large treatise "World's Dispensary Medical Association," Buffalo, N. Y.

It will cure you. By medical discovery,

the world's best physicians are agreed.

It is a mineral or clay found on the bank of the Mediterranean.

<p